

TO THE EDITORS OF THE SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

GENTLEMEN: The Committee appointed by Taylor Division, No. 8, Sons of Temperance, to correspond with P. M. W. P.—P. S. White, have received the following reply, which, for the information of the Divisions throughout the State, you will confer a favor on the Temperance cause by publishing.

J. F. MARSHALL, Chairman,
Columbia, April 14, 1851.

WASHINGTON, N. C., March 26, 1851.—
Gentlemen.—Your letter of the 18th ult., informing me of the resolution of Taylor Division, inviting me to Columbia and vicinity, failed to reach me until this morning. Nothing would give me more pleasure than a visit to your chivalric State, and its beautiful Capitol, but as I have engagements for each day between this and the 10th of June next, it will be out of my power to gratify my inclination in this respect. It is my custom to pass the summer months at the North with my family whose health seems to be benefited thereby. In the fall months, I shall labor in the Old Dominion; after that, I propose to devote my humble services to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, provided the Grand Divisions of those States will make arrangements to that effect. By long experience in the public advocacy of the Temperance Reform, I find that much more good can be done by a well-digested plan of operations, than can easily be perceived—the time may be more thoroughly occupied, better preparations made, information better disseminated, larger audiences procured, and consequently more good accomplished. To make this arrangement the most successful, the Grand Division should appoint a Committee to correspond with the several Divisions under its jurisdiction, notifying them of the contemplated tour of the Speaker of the expense attending such a tour, and the portion to be paid by each Division, wishing his services. In this way, every day could be occupied and every point of any importance in this State, visited in a surprising short time.

I have been in North Carolina during the present visit, near five months. In that time, by arrangement as above, I have visited and lectured at 150 towns, in this sparsely settled State. I have personally initiated over 1600 persons, thereby bringing into the order, at the minimum initiation fee, \$3200, which, with the weekly dues and the influence of this additional force, will yield such means to the Grand Division, as to enable it by the diffusion of Temperance, &c. &c., to impress most powerfully the public mind.

With many wishes for the success of your Division, and your prosperity personally, I remain yours, in L. P. & F. P. S. WHITE.
To the Corresponding Com. Taylor Division:
J. F. Marshall, R. D. Senn, W. E. Drennan.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.—The Mobile Herald in commenting on the resolutions by which Virginia has counter-marched, gives the following illustration, at once pertinent and impressive.

One cannot but advert to the condition of Greece and of Athens, at the time of the Persian invasion, when we consider the position of the South and of South Carolina. Our institutions are the subject of incessant and unwarrantable attacks through the northern States. Virginia is not afraid to say that. They are attacked from abroad, and thus beleaguered, what is our condition? We are afraid to speak to one another!

The first preparation of the Persians, says the historian, "did not produce the effect which might have been anticipated in the Grecian states. Far from uniting against the common foe, they still cherished a frivolous and unreasoning jealousy of each other. Several readily sent the symbols (earth and water) of their allegiance to the Persians, including the whole of Boeotia, except only the Thebians and Plataeans. The more timorous states imagined themselves safe from the vengeance of the barbarians: the more resolute were overwhelmed with dismay. The renown of the Median arms was universally acknowledged. Even united the whole navy of Greece seemed insufficient to contend against such a foe; and divided among themselves, several of the States were disposed rather to succumb than resist; 'And here,' says the father of history, 'I feel compelled to assert an opinion, however invidious it may be to many. If the Athenians, terrified by the danger, had forsaken their country, or submitted to the Persians King, there would have been no resistance by sea. The Spartans, deserted by their allies, would have died with honor or yielded from necessity, and all Greece have been reduced to the Persian yoke. The Athenians were thus the deliverers of Greece. They animated the ardor of those states, which yet were faithless to themselves; and next to the gods, they were the true repellers of the invader. Even the Delphic oracles, dark and ominous as they were, did not shake their purpose, nor induce them to abandon Greece.' The Delphic oracles in the darkened councils of the Virginia resolutions have come: we shall see with what effect upon the intimidated and heroic people to whom they are addressed.

To Sleep to Die.—Never was there a more practical and terrible application of Hamlet's memorable doubting questioning, life or death soliloquy, than in the case of the three negroes in Texas, two of whom—a man and his wife, were lately found by a return party of the Mexican boundary commission, in a state of starvation, having killed and nearly devoured their comrade. The Lavaca papers says they had lived for many weeks on roots and such things as they could pick up, but finally I coming so nearly famished with hunger, that one of the men proposed that they should cast lots to see which of the three should be killed and eaten by the others; but Henry would not agree that his wife should cast lots, for it it should fall up on her to be killed, he could not eat a mouthful of her. So the two men agreed that the first one that got to sleep should be killed by the other. Henry, who had his wife to help him, proved the most wakeful, and the other fell a victim to the demand of hunger.

THE UNION JOURNAL.

We learn, by our exchanges, that a new paper is proposed to be published at Unionville, S. C., by Mr. R. A. McKnight; the first number to appear about the 1st of June. This Journal, we are assured, will be truly Southern in politics, and that it will strike for Southern Rights and a Southern Confederacy, in any mode by which resistance can be made most effectual. This is well; for Mr. McKnight nor Mr. Any-body-else could successfully establish a journal in the enlightened and patriotic District of Union, if its politics consisted of nothing more than a blazing Yankee heading puffing letters, and abusive denunciation of the acts of the Legislature. One thing is certain; the Union Journal, with the assurances given, will not be chosen by Mr. Webster as publisher of the laws of the U. S., or come out in its first number with a six column government advertisement. Oh, no, Mr. McKnight, you can have none of this; neither will you receive sweet letters of commendation and encouragement from Northern abolitionists—nor epistles from Southern patriots, whose fame "is said to be" as wide as the Republic, and who own, "we are informed," "a thousand negroes, yet "we learn," "with all their propriety and patriotism," are determined, "as we are assured," on leaving the State at the very first tap of the drum for resistance; yes, depart the State as unworthy, as disgraced and ruined, and thus save their necks and their negroes. Oh, no, lay not the flattering auction to your soul, that you will be consulted by any of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, as to the best means of defeating the action of South Carolina, or that you, with your notions of Southern Rights and Southern remedies, will ever be appointed ambassador to St. Domingo. Oh, no, sir, nail your Palmetto Banner to the mast, and make up your mind to hard work, patience, economy, and perseverance, and the warm-hearted, generous people of Union will reward your labors with their confidence and support. We welcome the Journal and its politics and wish it great success.—Spartan April 17.

The Mississippi Platform.—We perceive from the Natchez Courier, that the renegade, Foote, stated in a recent speech delivered by him at Jackson, Mississippi, that if elected to the Convention of the State, which is to meet in November next, he would abide by the Georgia platform—acquiescence in the past, and a distinct marking of a line for the future, beyond which the North must not infringe. This, he thinks, should be introduced *verbatim* in the November Convention, and passed without delay, after which that body should adjourn.

Mr. Hooker, one of the Southern Rights candidates for the Convention, in Hinds County, in reply to this, stated that he desired the Convention of November to demand of the General Government a running of the line of 30.30 to the Pacific; a division of the State of California, and a repeal of the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He desired a Convention of the Southern States to be called, which should make the same demand. In the event of the refusal of Congress to do this, he was for immediate and unconditional secession.

These are the two platforms, as we understand from our exchanges, which are submitted for the consideration of the people of Mississippi, and we are much gratified to be enabled to state that from present appearances, the latter is far more popular than the former. The Vicksburg Sentinel, of the 5th inst., commenting on the meeting at Jackson above alluded to, says that Mr. Hooker vanquished Foote at every point, so much so, that the little trickster was evidently chagrined and chaf-fallen.

Benevolent Motives.—If we closely attend to the operations of our mind, and carefully observe what passes within us, at that very instant, when we are doing a charitable or friendly office, I am apt to think we should find, that the pleasure, which results from it, arises either from a sense, that what we are doing, may procure us the approbation of men; or it proceeds from a sense of having done our duty, and recommended ourselves to the favor of the Deity. Our benevolence, as far as it is owing to the former, is not virtue but a desire of fame and distinction; as far as it is owing to the latter, it is virtue, virtue founded upon the love of God. Joy undoubtedly, like the light of the sun, never rebounds so strongly back again upon ourselves, as when it comes reflected to us from others. The grosser pleasures soon flatten upon the sense, and grow insipid to a well turned mind; but then we feel the most exquisite and delicate, as well as most lasting touches of pleasures, when we communicate it in any great degree, to those about us.

Newspaper Postage.—The Postmaster General has decided that under the new postage law, which takes effect on the 1st of July next, weekly papers only are entitled to circulate free of postage in the county where published, and that the office of publication is the starting point, and not County lines.

Appointment by the Governor.—We learn that his Excellency, Gov. Means has conferred the appointment of Ministerial Magistrate on Charles H. Rhett, Esq., in place of Thos. Martin, Esq. resigned.

Shocking affair in Anderson District.—We learn from the Anderson Gazette, that a negro man belonging to Mr. Silas Massey, of that District, made an assault on his master on the 13th inst., which came high proving fatal. Mr. Massey was in his buggy, when the negro fell upon him with a club, and seriously injured him on his head and legs. The horse became frightened, and running a short distance, enabled Mr. Massey to escape.

The negro was tried on the 14th inst., and sentenced to be hung on the first Monday in May.

Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer;
Next day the fatal precedent will plead;
Thus on, till wisdom is pushed out of life,
Procrastination is the thief of time.

[YOUNG.

In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, the following decision was rendered by Judge Parsons:

Important Decision.—The Right of an Occupant of a House to compel Persons to leave the Ground in Front of it.—On Saturday, David Vondersmith was before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus. He was charged with an assault and battery on Andrew Kee, the keeper of a hackney carriage. The facts are, that Kee was standing in front of the United States Hotel, when he was ordered to leave by Mr. Snider. The latter called the defendant to arrest him, which he did, and took him to the Mayor's office. It was for this that the prosecution was brought. Kee alleged that he went to the hotel to look for a gentleman who owed him money, and that he was not inside of the hotel. Judge Parsons said he would decide the question presented upon the first principles, so that the rights of parties should be clearly understood. Every man owns the ground in front of his house. He has given to the public a right to pass and repass over it, but in all other respects it is as much his property as any other part of the premises. No one has a right to stand or carry on any business in front of any man's house, and if he is thus annoyed and notice the party to leave and he don't, he has a perfect right to use sufficient force to compel the offender to go. If such was not the law, a person might set up a fish stand under another's parlor window, or any other obnoxious business. A man keeps a public house to entertain strangers and travellers, and no one has a right to come about his premises to interfere with his customers or guests. It has been held by the Court that men and boys have no right to collect at corners of street. At the last term of Court, a case where arrests were made by an officer, of persons who had collected around a house where an unfortunate female who made a noise resided, it was laid down that the police had a right to disperse them. When Kee was told to leave the place by the proprietor, he ought to have done so. His refusal to go gave the proprietor a right to take him by the collar and put him off the pavement, or call a public officer to do it, which was the wiser course. Vondersmith having done nothing but his duty, he was accordingly discharged from custody.

The glitter of riches often serve to draw attention to the worthlessness of the possessor, just as the light emitted by the glow-worm betrays the insect.

A newly married individual, just enjoying the first bliss of the honey moon, advertises in one of the Eastern papers for a "small, second-hand locomotive," that he may lose as little time as possible in going home from his business.

Humility is the shading which gives lustre to excellence. The actor who applauded his own performance would run a risk of being laughed at or hissed by the audience.

What did you give for that horse, neighbor "My note!" "Well that was cheap!"

New CONSUMERS.—What occupation would you recommend to a very small man? Grow Sir. Grocer.

Of what nation is the laughing Khan of Tartary? Merry Khan. American.

When does the carpenter put the wind in debt when he makes the wind ow.

Why is an old man like one under directions? Because he is man aged.—Boston Trans.

Freedom from pain is of itself pleasure, but to know this one must have suffered.

Have nothing to do with those good-natured friends who make a practice of letting you know all the evil which they may hear spoken about you.

What a blessed order of nature it is, that the footsteps of Time are inaudible and noiseless, and that the seasons of life, like those of the year, are so indistinguishably brought on in gentle progression, and so blended the one with the other, that the human being scarcely knows, except from a faint and not unpleasant sensation, that he is growing old.

A man might have a dozen pairs of hands, and keep them all engaged, yet if he neglected to exercise his brain, he would very likely continue poor through life. Every one's prosperity in worldly things, depends more on calculation than hard work. One dollar in the hands of some persons, is as much as five in the hands of others.

Singular Way of Courting.—Deacon Marvin, of Connecticut, a large landholder and exemplary man was exceedingly eccentric in some of his notions. His courtship is said to have been as follows: Having one day mounted his horse, with only a sheepskin for a saddle, he rode in front of the house where Betty Lee lived, and without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him; on coming, he told her that the Lord had sent him there to marry her, Betty replied, 'The Lord's will be done.'

THE SHORTEST PASSAGE.—The Steamer Pacific has made the shortest trip across the Atlantic on record. She made her passage in nine days, twenty hours and fifteen minutes.

How true to human nature are these lines from the pen of the immortal poet.

Mans caution often into danger turns;
And his guard, falling, crushes him to death;
Not happiness herself makes good her name,
Our very wishes give us not our wish.
How distant oft the thing we dote on most,
From that for which we dote felicitly?
The smoothest course of nature has its pains;
And truest friends though even wound our rest,
Without misfortune, what calamities!
And what hostilities, without a foe!
Nor are foes wanting to the best on earth.
But endless is the list of human ills,
And sighs might sooner fail, than cause to sigh.

YOUNG.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THEO. J. WARREN & C. A. PRICE, Editors.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1851.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. COTTON DECLINED!! Sales 28,600 bales.

New York, April 23.
The Asia has arrived from Liverpool, which port she left on the 12th inst.

The Cotton crop has been estimated in a circular signed by every Factor in New Orleans except one, at a little over two millions of Bales, which account, has produced, since the sailing of the America, on the 5th inst., a decline of a 1-4d on middling and lower qualities, and an eighth on better descriptions.

Sales of the week 28,600 bales, of which speculators took 1,600 and exporters 900.—The sales on the 11th, amounted to 4,000 bales. The Market closed weak.—Daily State Rights Republican.

Our Market.

Since the arrival of the Asia, bringing news of the decline in Cotton we quote extremes, 6 1/2 to 10 1/2

Our California Correspondent.

We are much obliged to our friend Mr. Lemmond for his kindness, and are pleased to see the California papers; as well as his letter, which may be found in another column, we will be pleased to hear from him often.

Attention.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Boone of the Temperance Hotel, who proposes to furnish accommodations, in the way of eating, to the Officers of the 5th Brigade, who may feel disposed to give him a call at the Encampment, commencing on Monday the 19th May next. We feel assured that Mr. B. will do all that he can to render his guests comfortable in the way he proposes.

Another Daily Paper.

We have received specimen numbers of a new Daily, commenced in Columbia, under the title of the Commercial Transcript, published by Messrs. Haight & Brroughton, who are represented as practical printers; it is quite a clever little sheet, and we hope it may succeed. The Editorial department is under the control of S. Olin Talley, Esqr.

Whitaker's Magazine.

We learn that Mr. Whitaker has removed to Columbia, where his Magazine The Rights of the South, will in future be published. We earnestly recommend this excellent Periodical to the support of the South, which it richly deserves. Columbia is fast becoming the emporium of the State for valuable publications.

Change of the Great South-Western Mail.

We see by the Charleston Mercury of Tuesday last, that a very considerable change is about to be made in the running of the Mails on the Great South-Western Mail Route. We copy the following notice from that paper.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN MAIL ROUTE.—We learn from an unofficial but perfectly reliable source, that arrangements are about being made with the Post Office Department by which greatly increased celerity and facility will be given to the mails and travel for the South and West. The plan contemplates, we believe, the arrival of the Northern mail in Charleston at 7 o'clock, a. m. and the running of two trains a day by the South Carolina Railroad Company between Charleston and Hamburg. The first train will leave Charleston at 8 a. m. and the second, or express train, at 11 1/2 a. m., the first train will leave Augusta at 10 a. m. The express train is to be taken up the mails when they arrive too late for the early trains, and reach Charleston or Augusta, as the case may be, in time to save the connection.

From Augusta, we understand, the Georgia Railroad will run two trains to Atlanta; one a night train, with the mail; the other an Accommodation train, leaving Augusta and Atlanta at 6 a. m.

The enterprising proprietors of the stage line between Palmetto (the present terminus of the Atlanta and La Grange Railroad) and West Point, the connecting point with the Montgomery Railroad will also run an extra line of stages in connection with the Georgia and Carolina Railroads. The arrangements beyond West Point we are not apprised of, but we doubt not from what we know of the energetic and public spirited gentleman at the head of the Company, that the Montgomery Railroad will be ready to co-operate efficiently with the other roads in any arrangements to promote the interests and convenience of the public on the great Southwestern Thoroughfare.

By these arrangements the train for Columbia and Camden will leave Charleston at 8 a. m. and arrive at those points at 3 1/2 p. m. in time to reach Newberry, the present terminus of the Greenville Railroad, and Winnsboro, the terminus of the Charlotte Railroad, at 7 or 8 o'clock p. m. Stages leaving these points, say at 8 or 9 o'clock, p. m. would arrive at Greenville by 12 or 1 p. m. the next day, Yorkville at 10 or 11 a. m. and Charlotte, N. C. the same evening. This would reduce the time from Charleston to Greenville or Yorkville to a day and a half, and to Charlotte to less than two days, while by the present arrangements, it requires two and a half to three days to reach either of the places.

For the Camden Journal.

A CHARADE.

BY VELVET SLIPPERS.

My first makes one and is heard you'll say,
Far more often than the simple u:
As the braggart is e'er wont to pay
Homage to self and to valor due.
The second, granting a double pun,
Tells the first as far as practical;
Still, do but double the second one,
To make it more grammatical.
My last is, indeed, the last of me—
Then, in truth, you can and ought to know,
How, thus, the three can and ought to be,
To make me thirty-two and no more.
Answer next week.

COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA,
March 7, 1851.

Messrs. Warren & Price:—
Sirs: Without knowing whether or not, you receive regularly, California papers, I take the liberty of sending to your address, two numbers of the Sacramento Transcript, of the 27th of February and 3d of March, which, if you are not already in possession of, will furnish some extracts for the information of your readers.

I have no particular news to communicate; the papers mentioned will furnish all, and much more interesting matter, than I have time or space to write, the late magic affair in Sacramento as well as the various important movements throughout the State, published in these papers, will show that California is right side up with care, and that she has a sufficiency of the right sort of material throughout the State, to do whatever is necessary in case of emergency I contemplate going South this Spring on a Flattering Prospecting Tour, should I do so, and any thing interesting occur, you shall hear from me, if convenient, though I presume the facilities for communicating will not be very great. We have had little or no rain this winter, and extensive preparations are now being made for working the Rivers and large water courses the coming Summer, under more flattering prospects of success than I have seen in California. She must yield up to the enterprising and hardy miners vast quantities of the precious metal the coming Season.

Carolina has but few representatives in California, compared to many other States, but few I have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with (hailing from South Carolina) are of the right stamp and I hope she shall have no cause to prevent her from hailing with a hearty welcome the return of any of her sons with or without a big pile.

Please accept my thanks for a copy of the Journal, just received, the first Carolina paper I have seen in California.

My best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of yourselves and all my numerous friends.

I am Sirs, yours, most respectfully,
W. J. LEMMOND.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 9th inst., at the residence of Major Starke, near Columbia, Mrs. MARTHA L. PEAY, wife of Col. N. A. Peay, of Fairfield District. It is difficult to do justice to a character like Mrs. Peay, without being charged with exaggeration; yet the voice of the community in which she dwelt, and of which she was so bright an ornament, cannot withhold its meed of a though brief tribute to her excellence.

Nurtured in the most refined society, and married at an age when splendor has its highest attractions, she ever maintained a beautiful simplicity in the exercise of an elegant and widely extended hospitality, in the gentle ministry of an unostentatious charity to the poor, but especially in the quiet duties of home. In untiring devotion to the happiness of husband and children, her generous nature found ample exercise for mind and heart. During the eleven years of her married life, never once did an unkind word pass between her and her husband; and when we add to this the remark of one who was long an inmate of the family, that she was never known to speak a harsh or unkind word to a servant, it may well be said hers was a truly lovely spirit; nor was she wanting in firmness and energy of character; these were manifest in the systematic regularity of her domestic arrangements, in the judicious discipline of her children. In the character of a tender but faithful mother, earnest and prayerful in the religious training of her children, the writer knew her best; and in this few could claim a higher praise. She trusted not alone to the instincts of a mother's love, but sought anxiously by reading and by counsel with those who might instruct, to know a mother's duties and the surest modes of discharging them. Such is a brief outline of one who, with all that love and friendship could throw around home and an extensive social circle, has passed away, we feel assured, to a holier home and companionship. Her life exhibited much of the Christian spirit, and her last days gave assurance of that faith which triumphs over death.

Mrs. Peay died in the 31st year of her age, leaving six children.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

CANNED FRUITS									
Bagging, per yd.	14 to 16	16 to 18	18 to 20	20 to 22	22 to 24	24 to 26	26 to 28	28 to 30	30 to 32
Bale Rope	lb	9 to 12	12 to 14	14 to 16	16 to 18	18 to 20	20 to 22	22 to 24	24 to 26
Bacon	lb	9 to 12	12 to 14	14 to 16	16 to 18	18 to 20	20 to 22	22 to 24	24 to 26
Butter	lb	18 to 20	20 to 22	22 to 24	24 to 26	26 to 28	28 to 30	30 to 32	32 to 34
Brandy	gall	28 to 30	30 to 32	32 to 34	34 to 36	36 to 38	38 to 40	40 to 42	42 to 44
Beeswax	lb	18 to 20	20 to 22	22 to 24	24 to 26	26 to 28	28 to 30	30 to 32	32 to 34
Beef	lb	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12
Cheese	lb	12 to 15	15 to 18	18 to 20	20 to 22	22 to 24	24 to 26	26 to 28	28 to 30
Cotton	lb	64 to 101	101 to 128	128 to 160	160 to 192	192 to 224	224 to 256	256 to 288	288 to 320
Corn	bushel	\$1 to 106	106 to 112	112 to 118	118 to 124	124 to 130	130 to 136	136 to 142	142 to 148
Flour	bbl	\$1 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 13	13 to 14
Fodder	cwt	\$15 to 16	16 to 17	17 to 18	18 to 19	19 to 20	20 to 21	21 to 22	22 to 23
Hides, dry	lb	8 to 10	10 to 12	12 to 14	14 to 16	16 to 18	18 to 20	20 to 22	22 to 24
Iron	lb	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 13
Lime	bbl	\$2 to 21	21 to 22	22 to 23	23 to 24	24 to 25	25 to 26	26 to 27	27 to 28
Lanther, sale	lb	12 to 21	21 to 22	22 to 23	23 to 24	24 to 25	25 to 26	26 to 27	27 to 28